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The Immediate Future of the Association

Has the Association been shocked into a stupor for the duration by the postponement of the New York meeting, or has it been spurred to greater efforts toward the advancement of science and the service of society? The answers to these questions can readily be inferred from the actions taken by the Executive Committee at its meeting held on January 17, 1943.

To clear the atmosphere the New York meeting was definitely *canceled,* partly because it does not seem likely that a great meeting of the Association can properly be held during the war period and partly because a "postponement" tends to paralyze activities rather than stimulate them. That action of the Executive Committee was the only one negative in character; the remainder call for definite and prompt activities.

Stated briefly, the Executive Committee decided that essentially all the work of the Association, except the holding of general meetings, shall be actively continued. Its vote included specifically such things as publishing the Association's three journals; publishing technical symposia and nontechnical books on scientific subjects, as such books meeting the Association's standards become available; making grants in support of research from funds that may be available for the purpose; providing the usual allowances to the Pacific and Southwestern divisions; providing the usual allowances to the affiliated academies in support of their grants for research; awarding the Theobald Smith Prize for research in the field of the medical sciences, provided Eli Lilly and Company, the donor of the Prize, continues its support; and holding the Gibson Island special research conferences on chemistry, ten of which have been organized for the coming summer. In addition, the Executive Committee expressed itself in favor of the Association's holding joint local meetings with affiliated academies of science, when to do so is feasible; and of holding joint local meetings of particular sections and affiliated societies having interests in common. In brief, the Association will use all its organization and resources to keep flowing as strongly and deeply as possible (without holding general meetings) the currents of American science.

About the first question that arises is, what is to be done about the officers whose successors would have been elected if the New York meeting had been held as scheduled? The answer is easy. The Executive Committee voted to elect by mail ballot of the Council successors to all officers of the Association whose terms under normal conditions would have expired at the close of the annual meeting. The procedure is valid under the Constitution of the Association. The officers to be elected by the Council are the president, fifteen vice presidents (one for each of the 15 sections under which the work of the Association is organized), officers of the Subsection on Dentistry and the Subsection on Pharmacy, three members of the Executive Committee and two members of the Council. The present Council consists of 249 members, 197 of whom were elected by the affiliated academies and societies, and 52 by the Association.

Obviously under existing conditions the officers of the Association cannot fulfill all their normal functions. Dr. Irving Langmuir, President of the Association for 1942, set a pattern for delivering presidential addresses by broadcasting his retiring address over a national network, and thus speaking to a larger audience than he could have reached in any other way. Requests for copies of the address indicate that the general public listened to it widely; scientists were reached by its publication in *Science.* This policy of broadcasting presidential addresses will be

continued until meetings of the Association can be resumed. It will not be possible, however, to broadcast the addresses of retiring vice presidents, but they will be published in *Science*, as they have been published many years in the past.

In the various ways that have been enumerated the Association will continue to fulfill its primary function of advancing science. However, the world is aflame, the extent and violence of the conflagration being due in considerable part to scientific discoveries that were expected to be blessings to mankind. For this reason alone scientists cannot honorably remain indifferent to the world's woes. They cannot hold aloof from humanity's agonies, for they will lose all if civilization perishes, and share in its glories if it rises to new heights of achievement. As technicians they are participating nobly in all arenas of the present death struggle; they must participate, too, as human beings in the more difficult problem of inspiring higher ideals in the hearts of their fellow men and of establishing the foundations for better relations among them.

It is not to be believed, or even assumed, that scientists as a class have any special capabilities in questions of social policy or international relations. They must teach much more by example than by precept. The relations among scientists are much simpler than those among any other class of men. Their conclusions respecting the properties of energy and matter are precisely the same all over the world. Their theories in their own fields are wholly independent of color, race, religion or political philosophy. They are the only human beings whose most cherished possessions—their scientific discoveries—are increased and enriched by sharing them freely with all other men. With these enormous and unparalleled advantages they should strive to set patterns of relations among one another, *in their own fields*, that in spirit and functioning may well serve as models for men whose interests may appear to conflict and whose passions frequently burn.

In order to initiate explorations of the possibilities of formulating ideals and principles for relations among scientists, and to express them in resolutions to be approved by the Council as official actions of the Association, the Executive Committee authorized the establishment of four special committees and named one or two members of each committee, with provisions for adding other members. The subjects and partial committees are:

1. Interrelations among scientists of the Western Hemisphere. Dr. Walter B. Cannon and Dr. Elvin C. Stakman.

2. Support of the war efforts of the Government of the United States. President James B. Conant.

3. Freedom. Dr. Harlow Shapley and Dr. Isaiah Bowman.

4. Declaration of Scientific Principles. Dr. F. R. Moulton.

Resolutions

Conventions rarely adjourn without having passed a series of resolutions—resolutions of thanks to hosts, of congratulation to individuals, of satisfaction with themselves, of advocacy of some principle or policy. Of all the kinds of resolutions enumerated, only those of the last class are of any interest here. They are particularly of interest because the Executive Committee of the Association has established four committees to prepare resolutions on questions of far-reaching and immediate importance.

Effective resolutions are not scholarly essays that discuss with scientific completeness some subject or field of thought. A resolution of such a character would be sterile of results because it would be understood by only a few and would arouse none to action. Resolutions designed to win the approval of masses of people must be brief. Even the Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies from England contained only a few paragraphs, although it precipitated a revolution and led to the founding of a new nation. Its keynotes were independence and freedom; its enumeration of the reasons for the Declaration of separation was only in gentlemanly deference to a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. The flame that lighted the conflagration was *independence*.

An effective resolution is in essential respects like a figure of speech—it conveys a great deal of meaning in a few words. For example, the metaphor John is a fox and James is a lion would give the average person a better idea of their different characteristics than would ten thousand words of scientific definitions and descriptions. However, the metaphor would be effective only for those who know in advance the characteristics of foxes and lions.

Or, to change the comparison, a really effective resolution is like a flash of lightning that at night suddenly illuminates a landscape that previously had been only dimly discerned. Again, the effect depends upon previous acquaintance with similar landscapes—the sudden giving of sight to a per-

son blind from infancy would not produce similar results.

Scientists in their special fields give words severely restricted meanings, for such limitations are necessary to insure exactness in their reasoning. But words in common use are broadened and enriched by the experiences of millions who use them. The word *home,* for example, is much more than a shelter and a protection from the elements. It is a family circle, a place of companionship and unselfishness, of cooperation and compromise, of the laughter and the tears of children, of great joys and sometimes deep sorrows, a place into which the world may not enter unbidden. Of such words must principles be phrased in order that they shall find warm response in the hearts of men.

The "Four Freedoms" of President Roosevelt are illustrations of the effectiveness of simple terms that may be incapable of precise definition. It would not do to subject them too closely to scientific analysis. For example, "freedom from want" means freedom from the lack of something unspecified that varies widely from person to person, and to pursue it closely would leave one floundering in a vacuum. Yet none of the three other freedoms receives heartier approval than this one. The words are symbolic of yearnings for something too vague for definition. But words are not even necessary. The Stars and Stripes and the Star Spangled Banner have accelerated more heart beats than all the syllogisms in our philosophies; the King of England is a symbol of British civilization.

All serious resolutions should have a great degree of generality, and in these critical times they should have a high moral quality. In harmony with the first of these principles a resolution on freedom should apply equally to all men irrespective of race, creed, nationality and economic status. In harmony with the second principle they should impose moral obligations as well as hold out hope of a paradise—every freedom, for example, that is accepted by an individual should be accompanied by his inviolable promise to accord it to every other human being. This would be a special application of the Golden Rule, the deep and inclusive wisdom of which has never been equalled in so few words.

Is it easy to express in simple words a principle having general application and high moral purpose? It is a very difficult thing to do and requires inspiration to do it. Yet so much is now at stake in the world that it must be done. Scientists must do it at least for themselves, for their debt to society is great, their perspective is broad and they are largely aloof from the passions now burning in the hearts of men. Their golden opportunity to repay society a thousandfold for the priceless advantages they have enjoyed is at hand—F. R. M.

An Example of Initiative in Education

In Minneapolis a self-constituted committee was organized in September, 1942, to foster free mathematical instruction for men about to enter the armed forces of the country. The main focus of the committee was on the needs of the young men who were enlisting as aviation cadets in the Army and Navy and who then must wait, as civilians, for many months in some cases, before being called on to start training. The financial conditions of school systems in Minnesota seemed to rule out the possibility of the quick and continuing action by them necessary to accomplish the main aim which the committee had in mind, and there was no government agency which would provide support.

The committee consisted of certain women who direct the Volunteer Service Bureau under the Office of Civilian Defense in Minneapolis, two energetic retired teachers of high school mathematics, the co-chairman of the Committee on Education of the Civilian Defense Council for the State of Minnesota, and a University of Minnesota professor of mathematics. The committee decided to sponsor courses of various types to be taught by volunteer teachers. Courses were outlined and the plan was taken up with enthusiasm and pressed vigorously all over Minnesota by the Committee on Education of the Minnesota Civilian Defense Council. Volunteer teachers were obtained, and classroom facilities were arranged with the cooperation of the administrators of the public schools.

In answer to the first announcement of courses, approximately 800 men were enrolled in classes, mostly offered in the evenings, in over 90 communities. In about 100 smaller communities the few men asking for mathematical aid were assisted through individual tutoring. Although the majority of the men who appeared for those classes were carrying full-time day work, yet they spent several nights each week in studying mathematics. The response to this offer of mathematical instruction in Minnesota clearly shows the intense desire of the young men of military age to obtain mathematical knowledge. They deserve to be taught all the mathematics which they can assimilate in the brief time at their disposal.

Under the Minnesota plan the recommended courses are scheduled for two hours a night,

three nights each week, for six weeks. Students finishing the first course are encouraged to continue with the next higher courses, in sequence, until they are called to service in the armed forces. The specified prerequisites were designed to be interpreted liberally; their general intention was to place each student at a level where he could learn the content to the point of mastery.

The foregoing courses were an outgrowth of a pay-as-you-go plan which Professor William L. Hart organized and helped direct for the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota. During June, July, August and early September about 350 aviation cadets, awaiting assignment to Air Corps schools, took a six weeks' course in mathematics, largely trigonometry. A new section was started whenever the demand for one arose, a class of about 30 students every two weeks. The teachers naturally felt revulsion that young men, mostly mere boys, should have to pay for the opportunity of preparing themselves after working hours to enter the most vital and dangerous branch of armed service. Consequently the original teachers secured the cooperation of kindred spirits in providing these boys free instruction, in spite of the inability of the State University even to make rooms available for the purpose, and of the ponderous hundred billion dollar Federal Government to pay the necessary expenses of such services. Of such timber is American youth made and such is the quality of the initiative and industry of American educators.

Examples of competence like the one cited are encouraging at a time when higher education throughout the country is disrupted by the war, and when the smaller colleges are facing extinction. It would be a pity if they should pass from American life, because they made many fine human beings if not great scholars.

"A Who's Who of American Scientists"

A correspondent writes, "It is astonishing to discover the name of Dr. Willard Dow, President of the Dow Chemical Company, missing from the list of administrative officers of great industries [published in the January issue of the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN]. Does it mean that he has never been invited to join the Association? I hope not. . . . If he is not a member, let us recognize his vision in chemical industry, and put him in the list where he belongs."

Dr. Dow, who has been a member and fellow of the Association since 1934, is only one of many hundreds of distinguished scientists and benefactors of mankind whose names are on the membership roll of the Association but were not included in the brief note that was published.

If these omissions were the only ones, the situation would be bad enough. But the article failed to include the names of two American Nobel laureates in science, although it was intended to include all of them. One was Dr. Clinton J. Davisson who has been a member of the Association since 1917 and a fellow since 1925, and who was vice president for the Section on Physics in 1933. He was the joint recipient with Dr. George P. Thompson (England) of the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1937. The other Nobel laureate whose name was omitted was Dr. William P. Murphy who has been a fellow of the Association since 1936. Dr. Murphy was a joint recipient with Drs. G. R. Minot and G. H. Whipple (whose names were included in the article) of the Nobel Prize Winners in Medicine in 1934. All American Nobel laureates in science were, before their deaths, or are now members of the Association.

There were not only errors of fact in the article but its plan of organization was poor. Obviously it would have been easier to have listed the names of the relatively few "Americans who have made distinguished contributions to science and its applications" who *are not* members of the Association than to select a truly representative list of the much larger number who *are* members of the Association. Moreover, an omission from the list of distinguished members invites the inference that a person whose name was omitted either was not regarded as being distinguished or was not a member of the Association. On the other hand, an omission from the complementary list of distinguished scientists who are not members of the Association would invite the more pleasing inference that a person whose name was omitted *is* a member of the Association. Even if the plan of the article was poor, the conclusion remains that the membership roll of the Association is almost a "Who's Who of American scientists" of distinction.

The Association from 1881 to 1890

In the decade 1881–1890 the membership of the Association increased from 1,699 to 1,944, with a maximum of 2,033 in 1883. This maximum for the whole Association in 1883 was less than half the number of members now affiliated with the Section on Chemistry (C), and also the Section on Medical Sciences (N), and less than 10% of the present total membership.

At the meeting held in Philadelphia in 1884 the number of papers presented was 305, which

was the greatest number presented at any of the ten meetings of the Association held in the decade 1881–1890. When the Association last met in Philadelphia, in 1940, the titles of 2,164 addresses and papers appeared on its programs. In addition, it held a joint meeting with the Pacific Division in Seattle at which 664 papers were presented.

It would be interesting to speculate on the relative importance of scientific work in the '80's and during the past decade, but it is safer to attempt to evaluate only achievements that can be viewed in the perspective of 60 years. It appears to be true that the announcements of great scientific discoveries or general principles are always followed, in order, by periods of doubt, verification, and final acceptance. In the interval 1881–1890 the subjects whose foundations were being verified and established, and whose implications were being explored, were such ones as spectrum analysis, in astronomy; uniformitarianism, in geology; evolution, in biology; and the law of conservation of energy, in physics. These were great subjects deserving of years of work spent in their verification, but there were several new scientific achievements in this decade of the first order of importance, such as Hertz's experimental verification of Maxwell's electromagnetic theory, the Michelson-Morley ether drift experiment in 1887, Pasteur's conquering of rabies, Koch's work in Berlin, development of aseptic surgery by Lister, discovery of the structure and mode of division of germ cells by Flemming (1882) and Waldeyer (1888), Weismann's theory of heredity through the continuity of the germ-plasm, and the discovery of the existence of vitamins.

Of the ten presidential addresses delivered in the decade under consideration, perhaps the one most interesting at the present time is that on "The Relations of Men of Science to the General Public," delivered in 1890 by Dr. T. C. Mendenhall:

> It is generally recognized that, aside from all questions of a partisan political nature, this country is to-day confronted by several problems of the utmost importance to its welfare, to the proper solution of which the highest intellectual powers of the nation should be given. The computation of the trajectory of a planet is a far easier task than forecasting the true policy of a great republic, but those qualities of the human intellect which have made the first possible should not be allowed to remain idle while an intelligent public is striving to attain the last. That men of science have not, thus far, made their full contribution to the solution of some of these great problems is due to the fact that many have exhibited an inexcusable apathy towards everything relating to the public welfare, while others have not approached the subject with that breadth of preparation in the close study of human affairs which is necessary to establish the authenticity of their equations of condition. . . .
>
> Perhaps it is hardly becoming in me, at this time and in some sense representing this large body of scientific men, to make even a simple remark in criticism of the general public, the party of the second part in the question which we have considered to-night. I venture to suggest, however, that whenever the public is disposed to consider its obligations to science and her votaries, there are some things which must not be forgotten;—things so important and so numerous, indeed, that many volumes would be inadequate to their enumeration. Prove this by comparing the world *with* science with the world *without* science. Take as an illustration that spark, exhibited on rare occasions by the scientific men of that time. With this spark, thanks to science, the whole world is now aflame. Time and space are practically annihilated; night is turned into day; social life is almost revolutionized and scores of things which only a few decades ago would have been pronounced impossible, are being accomplished daily. Many millions of dollars of capital and many thousands of men are engaged in the development of this agent, so purely a creation of science that the Supreme Court of the land has already decided that it has no material existence. Surely science, which has brought us all these blessings, together with thousands besides, is worthy of every care and consideration at the hands of a generous and appreciative public.

The AAAS-Gibson Island Research Conferences on Chemistry in 1943

Ten AAAS-Gibson Island research conferences on chemistry are announced for the coming summer, one to be held each week from about the middle of June until the last of August. Each conference will begin on Monday morning and continue for five days until Friday afternoon, with two sessions each day. As in earlier years, the attendance at each conference will be limited to about sixty persons, most of whom will be experts in the subject of the conference.

The subjects of the conferences for the summer of 1943 and the names of their chairmen and vice chairmen are as follows:

1. *Petroleum.* R. E. Burk, Standard Oil Company of Ohio, chairman; F. D. Rossini, National Bureau of Standards, vice chairman.

2. *Catalysis.* Hugh S. Taylor, Princeton University, chairman; Otto Beeck, Shell Development Company, vice chairman.

3. *Relation of Structure to Physiological Action.* D. L. Tabern, Abbott Laboratories, chairman; W. G. Bywater, Parke, Davis and Company, vice chairman.

4. *Organic High Molecular Weight Compounds.* S. S. Kistler, The Norton Company, chairman; H. Mark, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, vice chairman.

5. *Textiles.* Milton Harris, Textile Foundation, National Bureau of Standards, chairman;

C. S. Fuller, Bell Telephone Laboratories, vice chairman.

6. *Vitamins.* R. A. Dutcher, Pennsylvania State College, chairman; F. R. Russell, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, vice chairman.

7. *Corrosion.* R. B. Mears, Aluminum Company of America, chairman; F. L. LaQue, The International Nickel Company, Inc., vice chairman.

8. *X-Ray and Electron Diffraction.* L. H. Germer, Bell Telephone Laboratories, chairman; P. Debye, Cornell University, vice chairman.

9. *Chemical Growth Promoters.* Dean Burk, National Cancer Institute, chairman; W. J. Robbins, New York Botanical Garden, vice chairman.

10. *Instrumentation.* J. J. Grebe, The Dow Chemical Company, chairman; W. G. Brombacher, U. S. Department of Commerce, vice chairman.

Gibson Island, about 20 miles south of Baltimore in Chesapeake Bay, can be reached by bus from Baltimore. Further information about the conferences can be obtained from Dr. Neil E. Gordon, secretary of the Section on Chemistry, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan.

An Award for Research on Alcoholism

The Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, an organization associated with the Association, has announced a $1000 award for research during 1943 which will "contribute new knowledge in some branch of medicine, biology, or sociology, important to the understanding or prevention or treatment of alcoholism." Any scientist in the United States, Canada or Latin America is eligible for the award. The Research Council desires to be informed before March 1 of work that is under way or being planned which might be considered as being worthy of the award.

The terms of this award illustrate a new scientific attitude toward the problem of alcoholism. Presumably it is often medical, perhaps biological in a somewhat broader sense and even social in origin, as well as in consequences, rather than merely moral, as was long assumed. The obvious fact is being recognized by the Council that the more complex and difficult a problem is the more important it is that it be explored by the relatively objective methods of science. The chances are best by such methods of avoiding divergent and erroneous conclusions that would lead only to confusion and continuation of the conditions that it is desired to remedy. Even to come to regard alcoholism as essentially a disease is a step forward of the highest importance.

Alcoholism presumably has so many causes and certainly has so many dire consequences that in order to remedy it effectively the general public must be informed about it and become interested in it as a public health problem. It is for this reason that the Association has sponsored "Alcohol Explored" as one of the volumes in its nontechnical series of books on sciences. In writing this volume Drs. H. W. Haggard and E. M. Jellinek, of Yale University and editors of the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol,* have combined the objectivity and thoroughness of the natural sciences with the humanitarianism and sympathies of the social sciences, all with admirable clarity and literary grace. The new award will help to orient the public in reference to a great public health and social problem.

Vice Presidents of the Association

There were no vice presidents of the Association until the eleventh meeting held in 1857, when there was a single vice president for each meeting. At the meeting in 1875, the Association met in two sections, Section A (Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry) and Section B (Natural History), with a vice president for each section. The Constitution was amended at the Cincinnati meeting in August, 1881, to provide for nine sections, each section to have a vice president. This arrangement became effective at the Montreal meeting in August, 1882, but as the sciences became more specialized the number of sections increased until 1919 when there were 12 sections. The Constitution under which the Association functions at the present time was adopted at the St. Louis meeting in December, 1919. It provides for 16 sections, all of which are organized and active except Section P (Industrial Science).

Under the Constitution, the members of the section nominate to the Council a chairman, who shall become *ex officio* a vice president of the Association. The vice presidents are elected from among the most eminent scientists in their respective fields. Because of the large increase in membership in the Association, the nominations for the vice president are actually submitted for the section by the section committee. The section committee consists of the chairman, or vice president, the secretary of the section, four members elected by the Council, and the representatives of the affiliated societies and academies. The vice president serves actively for one year, during which he presides at the business and scientific sessions of the section at the summer and winter meetings. At the conclusion of the winter meeting the vice president is recorded as a retiring vice president, and at the end of the year

as retiring vice president he is expected to deliver an address at one of the scientific sessions of his section. The addresses are published in the official journal *Science* as soon as convenient after the meeting at which they are delivered. It is safe to say that hundreds of retiring addresses of vice presidents of the Association have been so published. Presidents of the Association usually deliver addresses of general interest to specialists in all fields of science. Vice presidents, however, generally speak on subjects of interests to their own sections. These addresses, therefore, in the course of years, mark the march of American science.

Liebig and After Liebig

Like other symposia published by the Association, this one not only reviews an extensive literature, but describes current opinions and practices and new methods of investigation that are now being developed. The dramatic story is told of the profound revolution in agricultural science that was brought about by the dominating leadership of a most gifted, yet often mistaken, chemist; by the polemics that were aroused by the fierce hostility of his criticisms; by the world-wide propagation of his doctrines through his numerous books and popular writings, and by the many loyal pupils of his school; and by his great influence in opening up new fields of knowledge in soil science, in plant and animal nutrition, and in the theory and manufacture of chemical fertilizers. As in other scientific developments, each discovery in these various subjects has raised an ever-widening variety of new problems. The book closes with a broad and well-documented survey of plant nutrition experiments by means of solution culture, a procedure that still promises to be the surest road to sound basic conclusions.—From the Foreword of the Association's symposium on Liebig and After Liebig. 111 pages, quarto, illustrated, 9 contributors, cloth bound. To members, $2.50.

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Officers of the Association

President, Arthur H. Compton; *Permanent Secretary,* Forest R. Moulton; *General Secretary,* Otis W. Caldwell; *Treasurer,* C. Carroll Morgan; *Assistant Secretary,* Sam Woodley.

Executive Committee: Burton E. Livingston, *Chairman;* Roger Adams, Joseph W. Barker, Otis W. Caldwell, Walter B. Cannon, J. McKeen Cattell, Roy E. Clausen, Arthur H. Compton, F. R. Moulton, and W. E. Wrather.

Membership in the Association

According to the Constitution, the objects of the Association are to promote intercourse among those who are cultivating science in different parts of America, to cooperate with other scientific societies and institutions, to give a stronger and more general impulse and more systematic direction to scientific research, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness. Members may reside in any country. A person desiring to become a member of the Association should fill in a membership application card that may be obtained from the Office of the Permanent Secretary and return it with his payment of $5.00 for one year's dues. Every member in good standing receives with his membership a subscription for either *Science* or *The Scientific Monthly.* Dues are for the fiscal year that begins October 1; the subscription begins the following calendar year. A member desiring to receive both journals concurrently may do so by paying $3.00 in addition to the regular dues. Members in good standing receive also, without extra charge, subscriptions for the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, and they may purchase symposia publications at prepublication prices, and after publication at special prices to members.

A person who pays $100 during one fiscal year may be elected a life member; sustaining members pay $1,000. Both classes are exempt from the payment of further dues but are entitled to all the privileges of membership.

An incorporated scientific society or institution or a public or incorporated library may become a member by paying the entrance fee of $5.00 in addition to the dues. Such institution members are entitled to the same privileges as individual members.

Members are encouraged to nominate for membership persons who desire to cooperate in carrying out the objects of the Association. Names may be sent to the Office of the Permanent Secretary at any time. In the letter of invitation to become a member of the Association the name of the person making the nomination is ordinarily mentioned.

Changes of Address

New addresses for the Association's record and for mailing the journals *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly,* as well as the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, should be in the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Washington, D. C., at least two weeks in advance of the date when the change is to become effective.